



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 92 MARCH 1977

Advert

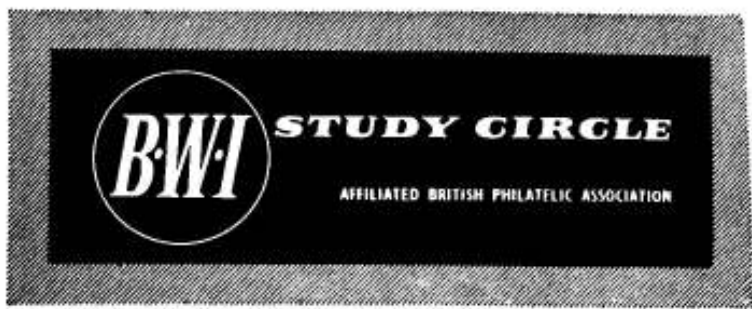
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OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the **British West Indies** and in addition **BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS**.
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear post both ways. List supplied on application.
4. To publicise 'wants'.
5. To furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be **advanced** or **new** collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is **£2.50** or the equivalent in local currency, due **1st January**. If remitting in currency **please add 40c to cover collection charges**. An International Money Order or Draft drawn on London is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

PROGRAMME 1977

Thurs., March 10th, 6 p.m. Nine pages from members.
Sat., April 16th 3 p.m. A.G.M. and Auction Sale.
Meetings will be held at Stanley Gibbons Auction Room, Drury House,
Russell Street, London, W.C.2.

DISPLAY

Nineteen members and five visitors attended at the Seymour Hall on Saturday 2nd October 1976 during the British Philatelic Exhibition when our President Mr. E.V. Toeg gave a display of Antigua from his collection of material up to the end of Queen Victoria's reign. Mr. Toeg prefaced his display with a talk which took his audience back three centuries or so. He painted in graphic terms the history of those earlier times starting with the discovery of the West Indian islands by Christopher Columbus, the incessant Wars between the major powers of those days; the perils of seafaring; the development of the prosperity of Antigua based on the sugar cane plantations; the insurrections of the negro slaves; the gradual waning of the power of the sugar cane plantations and the abolition of slavery. Woven into all this was the history of the posts to and from the West Indies with the inevitable mention of the great find of 516 letters known as the Codrington Correspondence and the more recent smaller discovery of the Tudway Correspondence which have enriched our knowledge of the West Indian day to day plantation life and customs as well as having provided for the postal historian a plethora of letters many of which have Antigua postal markings.

Mr. Toeg then began his display which commenced with a selection of pre-adhesive entires, the earliest one being dated October 5th 1693 and having no Antigua postal marking; there were several others showing the different types of handstamps used in Antigua including the very rare straight line ANTIGUA SHIP LETTER. Covers and entires from the three periods when the Crowned Circle PAID/AT/ANTIGUA was in use were shown followed by examples of contemporary Great Britain stamps used from St. John's and cancelled with the A02 obliterator during the period of about two years from about 18th May 1858; also a fine example of the 1856 six pence lilac cancelled A18 at English Harbour. A cover with the rare blue double circle POST OFFICE ANTIGUA with date in centre and the Crowned Circle PAID/AT/ANTIGUA was also exhibited.

The master die for the first adhesive stamp, being the six pence value, was prepared in May 1862 and a proof pulled on India paper as well as blocks of four of plate proofs in black and shades of green were shown. These were followed by examples of the first six pence stamp with differing trial perforations and a mint block of ten (5 x 2) with the normal rough perforation 14 to 16.

The three different one penny stamps with small star watermark were displayed in mint and used blocks or strips and the one penny rosy mauve was also shown on a wrapper to Nova Scotia (ex Musgrave correspondence) as was also the one penny vermilion on a mourning cover from the same correspondence. The pair of the one penny vermilion imperforate between was also exhibited. The three different shades of

the six pence value from the same set were also well represented and included a pair of the six pence green on cover to Bath; a mint example of the yellow green shade; a block of four of this same shade cancelled with the A02 obliterator; and a pair of the same shade on a wrapper to Liverpool cancelled with the English Harbour A18 obliterator.

The 1872 set was represented by blocks of four of the one penny lake mint; cancelled with the A02 St. John's obliterator and with the A18 English Harbour obliterator respectively. The six pence blue-green from this set was represented by a specimen stamp overprinted with Samuel type D8. The 1872 one penny lake was also displayed on cover to Virginia with a strip of four and a single; and the six pence value consisting of two pairs on cover from St. John's to London and a pair and a single on cover to Bridgetown, Barbados; also a pair on cover from English Harbour cancelled with A18 obliterator (ex James Ewing & Co. correspondence).

The 1876 set was then shown with a block of four of the one penny lake cancelled A02; a mint block of four of the one penny lake-rose; and a strip of five of the same stamp used; followed by a cover from English Harbour to Hallatrow, Nr. Bristol, with two strips of three and a pair of the one penny lake-rose cancelled A18 and with the rare Antigua English Harbour c.d.s. as well. The six pence value from the same set was displayed in a mint block of four.

In 1879 De La Rue & Co. produced a new standard key type design (known as the Cyprus type) in two Dies, Die I only being used for Antigua. Unappropriated or master die proofs were exhibited of the key type Die I with uncleared and cleared name and value tablets. In the same year the adhesives based on the key type Die I were issued printed on paper watermarked Crown CC. An imperforate plate proof of the 2½ penny red-brown was shown; also an imperforate plate proof of the same value overprinted SPECIMEN with Samuel type D8. The four pence blue in this set was represented by an adhesive overprinted SPECIMEN with Samuel type D11: also a mint block of four; a registered wrapper and an unregistered wrapper from St. John's to Glasgow (both wrappers being ex James Ewing & Co. correspondence).

In 1882 De la Rue & Co. prepared colour trials of the key type Die I on paper watermarked Crown CA and with blank name and value tablets in both perf. 12 and perf. 14 and several examples in different colours were shown. At the same time colour trials of the Half penny value on paper watermarked Crown CA were also prepared with ANTIGUA in the name tablet, and these are to be found with perf. 12 only.

The 1882 set on paper watermarked Crown CA was represented by a mint block of four of the 2½ penny and a strip of four of the four pence used. Several covers were then displayed commencing with a cover from English Harbour to Hallatrow, Nr Bristol with the half penny and 2½d red-brown from this set and the 1884-86 one penny carmine-red cancelled by the A18 obliterator and the rare Antigua English Harbour c.d.s. referred to earlier; then a registered cover to Germany re-registered en route at New York with a pair of the 1882 half penny and three singles as well, also the 1882 2½d red-brown and the 1884-86 one penny carmine-red; and lastly another registered cover from St. John's to New York with a pair of the 1882 four pence blue and a pair of the 1884-86 one penny carmine-red.

With regard to the stamps issued from 1884 onward, the one penny carmine-red perf.12 and perf.14 and the one penny rose were exhibited in mint blocks of four or

larger and in used strips of four; the 2½d ultramarine was shown in mint multiples with the large 2 in 2½ with slanting foot in all three positions and this variety was also shown on a specimen stamp and on a used example. The four pence chestnut and a strip of three of the one shilling mauve were also seen on a large cover sent from the United States Consulate at Antigua to an addressee in New York. There were also mint multiples of the six pence deep green and the one shilling mauve.

Finally, Mr. Toeg displayed several pages of the one penny and six pence values with re-entries and concluded with a page of these same values showing the A18 English Harbour obliterator.

Mr. Simon Goldblatt proposed a vote of thanks and referred to the very fine condition of the material shown. He said that it was a pleasure to view the display and all those present concurred by signifying their agreement in the usual manner.

Ten members were present at this Meeting held at Drury House, on Thursday 11th November 1976 when three members passed round their pages.

The following is a summary of the material displayed.

MR. B.E. JOHNSON. This was an interesting display of Grenada commencing with an entire to London dated 10th July 1787 hand stamped with a Grenada Crowned Circle and a LONDON SHIP LRE and also with a manuscript 2 denoting 2d London post. This was followed by an entire dated 14th August 1783 from James Hay, Grenada to David Cross Glasgow: the manuscript 1/3d rate was made up of 4d Exeter to London, 6d London to Scotland and the original manuscript 5 (which had been deleted) comprising 4d ship letter rate plus 1d Master's gratuity; there are also handstamp markings of the EXETER SHIP LRE and a Bishop mark dated 15th October but there is no Grenada mark.

A fine mint marginal block of nine of the December 1875 One penny green watermark large star perforated 14 at Somerset House was succeeded by tete-beche mint pairs of the February 1883 ½d to 1/- and tete-beche mint blocks of four of the ½d and 1d and also the ½d and 6d in plate blocks from Plate 1 and additional tete-beche mint blocks of four of the 2½d, 4d, 8d and 1/- values. Mr. Johnson also showed a tete-beche mint block of four of the January 1891 1d on 8d also a mint strip of three with the centre stamp having no stop after "1d" followed by a used tete-beche block of six of the same stamp. Finally, a Queen Victoria 2d registered envelope with an additional tete-beche pair of the 2½d SG.32a, used from Grenada to Birmingham, re-registered in New York, in transit through Liverpool on 12th November and arriving at Birmingham on the same day.

ME. L.E. BRITNOR. Gave a most unusual display which members had not seen previously consisting of a selection of covers and entires passing through British Post Offices at foreign ports in the West Indies which though strictly outside the Circle's geographical limits nevertheless proved to be most interesting and Mr. Britnor's comments were as usual extremely instructive. He stated that very little documentary evidence of the opening of British Post Offices in foreign ports seems to be available. It is known, however, that the British Packet Boats operated to several ports soon after the end of the Napoleonic War; and this service was extended by the Royal Mail Steam

Packet Company in 1842. Prior to the opening of the Offices, most letters for Europe were sent either by Private Ship, or were handed direct to the Captain of a Packet Boat. The first two covers shown illustrate this point: a letter from Cuba, 1838, bearing the London Ship Letter mark; one from Aguadilla, bearing the boxed "Packet Letter" mark, applied on arrival in England.

The Offices were usually situated in the same buildings as those of the British Consul or Vice Consul. From 1841 onwards various handstamps were sent out from the G.P.O. London, and the following sheets illustrate some of these marks:

1. Havana (Cuba), 1845, showing the double arc c.d.s., letters in serified capitals.
- 2, 3 and 4. Similar marks from Jacmel (Haiti), 1850: Tampico (Mexico), 1846: Vera Cruz (Mexico), 1850.
5. Another entire from Vera Cruz shows also the handstamp of the Mexican P.O.; the letter was evidently posted there and then passed over to the British P.O.
6. Havana, 1854, with the double arc c.d.s. but the name in sans serif capitals.
- 7, 8 and B. Letters from Jacmel, 1862 and 1874, and Port au Prince (Haiti) 1872, showing the small c.d.s.
10. Havana 1870, franked with a 4d. Great Britain adhesive and a very clear impression of the C58 obliterator.
11. St. Thomas, 1859, with the Crowned Circle Paid mark.
12. Circular from St. Thomas franked with 1d Great Britain adhesive cancelled by the C51 obliterator.

Finally a copy of the Act of George IV, C.6., of 21st March 1827 giving the Rates of Postage between England and St. Domingo and Cuba - 1s.3d. and 2s.1d. respectively (for a Single Sheet); and a Post Office Notice, January 1843 (No.3) regarding the sending of letters to La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

MR. E.V. TOEG. Showed 1921-29 proofs and specimen stamps of Antigua.

First a cut down progressive die proof of the frame with uncleared value tablet pulled at an early stage in the engraving of the die; then original die proofs of the frame endorsed BEFORE HARDENING 17/1/21 and AFTER STRIKING WS 20/1/21; followed by original die proofs of the 4d, 3/- and £1 values all endorsed BEFORE STRIKING and respectively dated 21/10/21, 24/10/21 and 14/7/22; there was also an imperforate plate proof of the 1½d pale red-brown on gummed paper watermarked multiple script CA approved for colour on 5th March 1929.

Then seven specimen stamps were shown overprinted with Samuel type D12, as to the 3d, 4d, 2/-, 5/- and £1 values in black and the 1/- and 2/6 values in red all being printed on paper watermarked multiple crown CA. These were followed by eight specimen stamps on paper watermarked multiple script CA also overprinted in black with Samuel type D12 and consisting of the ½d, 1d (bright scarlet), 1½d (dull orange), 2d, 2½d ultramarine), 6d, 3/- and 4/- values. Samuel type D16 was overprinted on 1d (bright violet), 1½d (carmine-red), 2½d (bright blue), 2½d (orange-yellow), 3d, 2/- and 2/6 values, all the overprints being in black except for the overprint on the 2/6 value

which is in red. In addition three values being the 1d (carmine-red), 1½d (pale red-brown) and the 1/- have the word "SPECIMEN" perforated in the form of a circular arc composed of 65 holes classified as Samuel type D19; these three specimen stamps are comparatively difficult to find.

Finally, nine values on paper watermarked multiple script CA, comprising the ½d, 1d (carmine-red), 1½d (pale red brown), 3d, 2½d (ultramarine), 3d, 6d, 1/- and 2/6 probably have been handstamped locally with the word 'SPECIMEN' in serified letters from the bottom left corner of each stamp to the top right corner. One further value is the 5/- which is on paper watermarked multiple crown CA and it has been similarly overprinted.

CORRECTION: In Bulletin No. 90, page 51 the second line of Mr. E.V. Toeg's display summary the SG number is given as 59. This should of course be SG.48.

HONORARY TREASURER

Dear Members

Graham Bartlett has written to me to say that he has been promoted by his employers who are appointing him Manager of a new shop to be opened in Bournemouth. Because of the increased responsibility and work involved Graham feels that he would not be able to give sufficient time to his duties as Honorary Treasurer of the Study Circle in the future and he has decided with regret that he cannot continue as Honorary Treasurer and has requested that he be replaced before the Annual General Meeting on Saturday 16th April next.

On behalf of all the members I would like to thank Graham for the services he has rendered since he came into office in May 1974 and to wish him every success in the future.

Now I turn to the question of his replacement.

Will any member in the United Kingdom who would like to be Honorary Treasurer please get in touch with me without delay c/o Messrs. J. Tickle & Co., Victoria House, Vernon Place, London, WC1B 4DP, Tel: 01-405 6771 as it would be desirable to appoint the new Honorary Treasurer at the next Annual General Meeting if possible.

Yours sincerely,
E.V. Toeg
President

JOINT CONVENTION

Members will be pleased to learn that the 'Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society' and 'The British West Indies Study Circle' propose to hold a joint convention. The final plans are not yet complete. However, you may wish to know that plans are so far advanced that the date and venue are booked. The date for the convention is set for 5th November, 1977 and it is to be held at the Lord Leycester Hotel, Jury Street, Warwick. Attractions at the convention will be: competition display: guest speakers: auction sale, etc. The final details will be finalized in the next issue of the Bulletin. It is the earnest wish of those of us who are organising the convention that it will be well attended. It should prove to be a good meeting and an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones.

Ian Chard

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1976

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
1975	1976	1975	1976
7.90	543.03	Advertising	-
27.33	41.41	Bank Charges	-
8.20	16.03	Books & Periodicals	11.71
5.25	2.95	Cordex Binders	83.89
2.75	7.50	Hire of Rooms etc.	16.50
2.02	4.75	Insurance	-
627.61	662.79	Postage	187.36
85.88	144.31	Printing & Blocks (Bulletins)	638.98
5.50	-	Stationery	-
84.72	119.76	Subscriptions	14.00
31.89	53.70	Subscriptions (members refunded)	4.00
6.93	14.23	Subsidies	-
65.59	88.49	Error 1975 (Book) owing to publications	5.50
		Cash at Bank	£770.53
		Less cheques not cleared	33.52
<u>£361.67</u>	<u>£1698.95</u>		<u>737.01</u>
			<u>£1698.95</u>
PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT		EXPENDITURE	
INCOME		PRINTERS (Final costs for Paper 5)	
18.07	20.00	Printers (Final costs for Paper 5)	30.00
133.79	32.62	Postage	17.68
242.03	22.31	Cash at Bank	27.25
<u>£393.89</u>	<u>£74.93</u>		<u>£74.93</u>

I have examined the books and papers of the British West Indies Study Circle for the year 1976 and found them correct in all details.

Signed: Alfred J. Branston Hon Auditor

ANTIGUA

Mr. Bowman's remarks in Bulletin No.89, June 1976, on the elliptical "POST OFFICE/ANTIGUA" mark led me to check my own collection. I found that I have a registered cover to Brooklyn N.Y., bearing the mark shown in fig.2 in blue-black, initialled "F de F", applied to both back and front of the cover. (The dimensions of the mark agree exactly with those detailed by Mr. Thomson in his query). The cover also bears a violet handstamp (75mm x 3¼mm) "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE", though the second half of this is covered by a pair of 2½d orange adhesives of Antigua. These adhesives are tied by a St. John's c.d.s. very clearly dated "AP 8/27". New York and Brooklyn backstamps of 2nd and 3rd May confirm the year. This cover seems to extend the EKD backwards by another 8 months.

I then turned to my other cover with the "fig.2" marking. This is a registered cover to Austria with St. John's c.d.s.'s of "JA 18/28" - 5 days later than Mr. Larsen's cover. On this one, however the "fig.2" strikes are NOT initialled. Perhaps Mr. de Freitas was on holiday!

Stella M. Pearse

Mrs. Stella M. Pearse recently asked if we were able to supply Bulletins No.37, 38 and 41, or failing that, to send copies of the articles on the Turks and Caicos Islands to these issues. We are out of stock of these numbers, but we were able to send a "Xerox" of the article contained in Bulleto No.38. Can any member similarly help Mrs. Pearse with the articles in Bulletins 37 and 41?

BARBADOS

BABBABOS POSTCARDS

Following Simon Goldblatt's article in Bulletin No.90 I can add an earlier date for Barbados postcards as I have one picture postcard postmarked 8 December 1900 and another 7 December 1901. Most of the early pictures seen are black and white, or occasionally sepia, but I have two Barbados view cards in attractive colour postmarked 1904. Several Barbados cards, including one of the coloured ones are printed by the firm of J.R.H. Seifert and Co. Ltd., Barbados.

An interesting variation on the Postal Stationery cards are those used locally with printed notices on the message side. I have cards of the Barbados Telephone Company (1893) and Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society (1893), and of the Barbados Musical Society (1897).

Mike Box

BERMUDA

BERMUDA CENSOR MARKS

In June 1976 (Bulletin No.89) Stephen Papworth asked for information on Bermuda Censor Marks, a subject which I am also studying. Mr. Ludington lists 3 marks for the Second World War in his handbook on Bermuda.

1. CM21 The circular mark with a number in the centre illustrated at page 82 of Bulletin 87. I have a similar CM21/11 to Mr. Papworth (Bulletin 87) except that mine has no dates on it, purely a dumb RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIPS. Another number

unrecorded by Mr. Ludington is 13, of which I have two examples both in dull purple. Can any member report any of the following numbers which I do not believe have been recorded: 1, 7, 10, 17, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 49?

2. Mr. Ludington's second mark CM22 is a large double lined oval 56 x 32mm inscribed PASSED BY/CENSOR in heavy serified capitals. His date is "c.1941". I have never seen this as a Bermuda mark but an apparently identical mark was illustrated in the B.C.P.S.G. Journal for June 1970 page 87 on a "Lady Nelson" cover from Trinidad to Barbados in January 1941. Can any member provide evidence of Bermuda use?

3. CM23 is a shield shaped mark which Mr. Ludington gives as known used in May 1944. I have a copy on cover to Guatemala in December 1942.

Other censor marks which may or may not be of Bermuda origin are as follows:

1. Purple or purple black 43mm in diameter IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP/DATE/BERMUDA. I have seen two examples, one by courtesy of Mr. B.A. Brookes, both used in May 1941 on official mail. Mr. Brookes' to England is from a heavy airmail packet with the postage £1.8.0. Placed in manuscript inside the oval Bermuda/Postage Paid frank; mine to Cuba has merely the Bermuda/Postage Paid frank without any value. I have also just acquired an official local cover of October 1942 with what appears to be the same hand stamp in black, but with ACCOUNTS instead of a date in the centre. None of the covers have any other censor markings. Were the first 2 censor marks or identification marks of origin to show that no further censorship was necessary, or are the first two censored and the third purely informative? The third would presumably not need censoring being internal, nor do I know of any internal censored letters of World War II.

2. Straight line PA88ED BY CENSOR 53mm long in October 1939, struck over the cachet of RN HOSPITAL BERMUDA addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. The 88 suggests a shortage of S's in the rubber type and the S in Censor could also possibly be an 8.

3. Straight line OPENED BY CENSOR (60mm long) in black overstruck on a similar very faint marking in red, with manuscript 3 in green underneath, on the back of a cover from the fleet mail office, H.M.S. Malabar, Bermuda in June 1943. H.M.S. Malabar was the naval name for the naval installations at Ireland Island.

Richard Heap

BRITISH GUIANA

A hitherto unrecorded postal handstamp on an Air Mail letter from Jamaica, rate 6d. SG.128a, cancelled 8 Oct/1955. The handstamp, "PROHIBITED FROM ENTRY INTO BRITISH/GUIANA BY POSTAL REOCLATIONS", measures 59mm. x 6mm. and is struck in violet ink on the front. On the reverse is a machine stamp G.P.O. GEORGETOWN 11 OCT/1955 and Returned Letter Office mark 22 OCT 55, also in violet.

What I find puzzling is why this ordinary and plain looking envelope should have received such a mark when addressed to W. Mitchell, 23 Water Street, Georgetown. Could it be that the Jamaican postal authorities had withdrawn this Geo.VI stamp before October, 1955?

Any likely suggestions from members will be very much appreciated. My thanks to members T. Shepherd and D. Sutcliffe for unearthing this cover.

Michael Rego

Over the past few years I have been keenly going through dealer's stock, auction lots, etc., looking for a locally used Br. Guiana cover with a Steamer Stelling postmark, hopefully with the address of the sender on the back cover.

Steamer Stelling Post Office is somewhat of a mystery. The Townsend and Howe book mentions the location as unknown, although it records two types of postmark with usage from 1904-1913.

A rather tatty but interesting newspaper wrapper, locally printed and produced from The Daily Chronicle has been found. The interest is in the address: Geo. A. Munros Esq., Steamer Stelling, N/A (New Amsterdam), Berbice. The front bears a 1 cent surcharge adhesive SG.207 and is cancelled GEORGETOWN/ B. GUIANA 19 JY (18)90 d-c.d.s.

This address would strongly suggest that Steamer Stelling was located adjacent to New Amsterdam on the East Rank and may have been the terminus for the Rosignol Ferry crossing the Berbice River.

Michael Rego

ST. LUCIA

RE: POST OFFICES OF ST. LUCIA

I am endeavouring to complete my collection of the Post Marks etc., of the Post Offices of St. Lucia, and require all the information I can get of these various Offices. There have been frequent references in past Bulletins to the opening dates of various offices. Two members, Mr. W.A. Townsend and Mr. Simon Goldblatt, have both written about these on previous occasions, and from these articles I have the opening dates of the majority of the Post Offices (48) operating on the Island. However, I would like to know the opening dates of the following fourteen, which have opened since 1960. They are:

Americ, Bogius, Bocage, Ciceron, Chaussee, Debreuil, Derniere Riviere, Fond Assau, Hospital Road, Londonderry, Marc, Mon Repos, Moreau, Morn Sion.

Can any member help me on these?

Bulletin No.63 1969 gives an official note of the opening date of the Soufriere Post Office as 1850. However, the St. Lucia Philatelist, Number 4, gives this date as July 16, 1884. Can any member enlighten me as to the apparent contradictions of those two statements.

There has also been a mis-print over the date of the opening of the Leslie Land Office; Bulletin No.70 gives the date as 8.4.57, But Bulletin No.78 gives the date as 8.4.59. Which is correct?

T.A. Hutson

Bill Townsend says that to the best of his knowledge the current opening date for LESLIE LAND P.O. is April 8th 1857.

Editor

ST. LUCIA TYPESET POSTAGE DUES 1930-33

Gibbons catalogues an imperf between (vertical) pair of the 2d value as No. D2b. I have been able to trace some four vertical pairs, all numbered from 6913/14, 6923/24,

6933/34 and 6943/44. Nos. 6903/04 and 6953/54 would be at the right/left hand margin of the sheet and could well have been torn before use. Can any member advise me of any other known similar varieties differently numbered?

John M. Lockie

THE LOCAL PROVISIONAL POSTAGE DUES

The answers to many of the questions raised by Simon Goldblatt in his account in the September Bulletin can be found in two previous articles in the BCPSG Journal by Robert Devaux and Dr. John Lockie respectively. These were in the January and March 1965 numbers, and from the evidence there presented the following picture, which I believe to be fact, has been built up:

1. Sheet Size. This was 60, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 6.

2. Perforation. The top, right and bottom of each sheet are imperf, with the left side perforated. Perforation was very crude, and many stamps are separated at the wrong point, giving odd sizes and inscriptions. On apparently only a single sheet of the 2d a horizontal line of perforation is missing, thus giving six vertical pairs imperf between (nos. 6903/4 to 6953/4)

3. Numbering. This was not carried out by the printer (The Voice, a local newspaper) but by the postal authorities after receipt of the unnumbered sheets. It was done with a hand numbering instrument, starting at the top right of each sheet and going down each successive vertical column. Thus the final cypher in each case shows the horizontal row of the particular stamp (0=10).

I have taken all the numbered copies known to me (including those mentioned by Goldblatt), amounting to 275 copies of the 1d and 248 copies of the 2d with 3 unbroken sheets of each value, and constructed the following list of sheet numbers, based on a 60-stamp sheet:

<u>1d denomination:</u>	Sheets	40	(2341-2400),	41,	42,	64,	<u>65</u> ,	69,
73,	<u>76</u> ,	77,	79,	<u>84</u> ,	89,	101,	117,	122,
123,	<u>136</u> ,	<u>144</u> ,	<u>147</u> ,	150,	153,	<u>163</u> ,	164,	<u>169</u> ,
178,	182,	187,	189,	194,	196,	<u>202</u> ,	205,	216,
218,	224,	226,	227,	228,	<u>229</u> ,	231,	239,	243,
<u>260</u> ,	262,	<u>265</u> ,	266,	269,	272,	273,	275,	279,
281,	286,	287,	290,	298,	311,	323,	337,	339,
344,	354,	369,	373,	376,	379,	395,	400	(23941-24000).

This is the highest number known of the 1d value.

<u>2d denomination:</u>	Sheets	24	(1381-1440),	54,	57,	60,	<u>65</u> ,	75,
<u>76</u> ,	78,	80,	<u>84</u> ,	90,	92,	107,	112,	113,
116,	119,	132,	<u>136</u> ,	144,	<u>147</u> ,	149,	151,	154,
156,	159,	161,	<u>163</u> ,	<u>169</u> ,	170,	171,	181,	186,
195,	198,	201,	<u>202</u> ,	207,	210,	213,	215,	<u>229</u> ,
230,	234,	250,	<u>265</u> ,	(this includes 15850, which is the highest number known on the 2d.).				

It will be seen that the sheets of the two values are intermixed indiscriminately, and unfortunately for the theory of a single series of numbers there are eleven sheets where a copy (or several copies) of either value will fit. Thus a separate series for each value must be accepted on this evidence.

The stamps seem to have been numbered simply as required for sale. Thus the numbers do not coincide with the printings but depend merely on which sheets happened to be withdrawn from the main stock for numbering and use. Further, study of used dates shows that stamps were not used strictly in number order, but the

irregularities observed are no more than would be expected from the issue of small lots of numbered sheets to the under-paid letter counter. Even today, practically all letters have to be collected at the post offices. Incidentally, postage due stamps are used only at the GPO Castries: at other offices the amount due from the addressee is merely written on the item, although one cover with definitives used as dues is known.

The earliest known date of use of the 1d (No.2354) is 1.12.30 the earliest 2d of which I know (No.1401) is postmarked 27.12.30.

These were unknown to Devaux, who estimated the date of issue to be March 1931. This date has obviously been pushed back, but it is still unknown. However, I consider that too few copies of either are known with early dates for reliable projection backwards to date of issue, and in this respect one point has always puzzled me. Devaux noted that all his low numbers (unspecified) of the 1d were unused, suggesting early large sales to collectors. I have never come across any 1, 2 or 3 cypher numbers on these dues, and I would like to confirm that such do exist. I would therefore welcome reports of any such numbers, or of any lower than those just given, with dates of use where used. It might be possible to show that all numbers below a certain figure were sold to the trade. Similarly, to determine dates of withdrawal, dates later than 31.5.33 for the 1d (No.22730), and 15.2.33 for the 2d (No.12753), would be welcome. I believe there may have been an overlap with the following De La Rue issue, which I possess used on covers of 5th and 8th May 1933. These antedate the provisional 1d quoted by Devaux for 31st May.

4. Double Numbers As the numbers were hand inserted their position varies, and it is surprising that there were so few errors, comparatively speaking. I think this proves that these stamps were prepared for use, and not basically for sale to collectors. Double numbers like that described by Goldblatt do exist, and I have one on a 1d (3848) used on a commercial postcard from Scotland. This and other varieties occur mainly on the 1d value, which may be just chance as there were more of these than of the 2d.

5. Printings Dr. Lockie stated that there were at least 4 printings of the 1d and 3 of the 2d, with 3 settings of each. The different settings are shown by several constant varieties, but the main characteristics are as follows:

1d Value

- 1st printing: 4 stamps with wide '0' in 'No. 'in bottom row
i.e. 10/3 - 10/6
Stamp 5/3 with no stop after ST
Pale grey-blue laid paper with watermark
Crown over KINGSLERE in centre of sheet
- 2nd printing: 5 stamps with wide '0' i.e. 10/2 - 10/6
Pale grey-blue paper, laid only.
- 3rd printing: As 1st, but on grey- or bright-blue paper, laid only.
- 4th printing: 6 stamps with wide '0', i.e. 10/1 - 10/6
Stamp 9/2 with no stop after LUCIA
Bright blue paper, laid only.

2d Value

- 1st printing: 5 stamps with wide '0', i.e. 10/2 - 10/6
Orange-buff plain paper.

2nd printing: 6 stamps with wide '0' i.e. 10/1 - 10/6

Stamp 5/3 with no stop after ST

Bright-yellow smoother paper

3rd printing: As 2nd, but 5/3 now has a stop.

Thus single stamps cannot all be allocated to their printing, although complete sheets can. It will be seen that the number of wide '0's in 'No' in the bottom row (the catalogued variety) can vary, and this accounts for Goldblatt horizontal pair showing the two types. From the stamp numbers (5330 and 5340) these must come from sheet 89 (5281-5340), which shows that they are part of a left-hand bottom corner block of four from the 2nd printing of the 1d.

My own opinion is that the first printing of the 2d cannot have been very large, as stamps on the characteristic orange-buff paper seem quite elusive. I also doubt, on technical grounds, that the values of either denomination were inserted in a second printing operation; it seems much more likely that the values were changed in the settings as required.

Geoffrey Ritchie

TRINIDAD

TRINIDAD 1883-96 ISSUE A PLATE(S) VARIETY

A very long time ago (bulletin No.15 Oct. 1957) Mr. Marriott asked: Do any plate varieties exist on the surface printed stamps 1883-1909?

If my understanding is correct a noteworthy variety exists in the use of the two keyplates during the period of the 1883-96 issue of postage stamps.

Members are possibly familiar with the printing method De la Rue employed for the production of these postage stamps. A common postage keyplate design showing the portrait and frame only was used for all ½d - 1/- values. Separate overprint duty plates being used to print the values.

In June 1892 De la Rue reported that the postage keyplate (number one) had yielded 76,228 impressions and was unfit for further use.

It is interesting to note that De la Rue's report both followed and preceded consignments of stamps printed from the first keyplate and if any part of these consignments were unsatisfactory in any way then possibly there was plate damage that remains unreported.

Trinidad agreed to a new keyplate and confirmed that they did not propose to alter the design. The first supplies to be printed from the new keyplate (number two) were invoiced on June 28th 1893.

From an examination of stamps of the new keyplate there does not appear to be any notable change in the design compared with those from keyplate number one. There is I believe a noteworthy plate(s) variety and this is met when stamps have paper margins attached but no plate number present. In both instances of keyplate use the sheet layout was the familiar left and right panes of sixty stamps each pane. Printings from the first keyplate may be identified when stamps have plain margins attached. Printings from the new keyplate saw the introduction of each pane of stamps now surrounded by a one millimetre thick marginal rule line on the stamps paper margin.

Possibly this item is of interest to members in as much as it is one of those few occasions when stamp margins serve a useful purpose in identifying from which keyplate printing stamps came.

John de Vries

Acknowledgement: The De la Rue History of Foreign and British Postage Stamps - John Easton.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Simon Goldblatt's searches have probably by now elicited the handful of Trinidad and Tobago post office names for which he was still looking in Bulletin No.81. Lest they still elude him, however, I offer PELICAN and PLAISANCE (the initial letter of the latter is suspect) for both of which I have fairly contemporary strikes.

Michael Medlicott

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS FOREWORD

To my knowledge the Turks and Caicos Islands are philatelically much "underwritten" and the last listing of the postal markings on this Island Colony was prepared by M. Ludington and published only in the BWISC Bulletin in July 1963. The list with comments which follows attempts to record all the known postal markings and handstamps and to show the period of their use. I am indebted to M. Ludington not only for kind permission to quote from his previous article, but also for his willing and valuable help in preparing these articles. Similarly, my thanks also go to J.J.(Jack) Challis and Malcolm Watts for their extensive help in checking, correcting and improving my drafts.

No doubt there are errors and omissions, or periods of usage that can be extended, and your assistance in making this study more accurate and complete is requested. I, or your Editor, would be most pleased to hear from members having additional information.

The work is divided into four parts: namely, The Pre-Stamp period, Stamp Cancellations, Registration Marks, and Other Handstamps and Markings.

PART 1 - PRE-STAMP PERIOD

Early postal history is obscure but letters are reputed to have emanated from the islands as early as 1680 but without distinctive postal markings.

When regular trans-Atlantic mail sailings from the UK started in December 1841 by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Grand Turk was one of the Distribution Centres in the West Indies. Thus, the earliest postal markings of Turks Island were a manuscript "TURKS ISLANDS" or "TURKS ISLAND" written on the back of packet letters in transit and sorted at Grand Turk. It is not known whether these markings were written by a regular Postmaster appointed by the GPO or by the Packet Agent, or either. However, this direct service was discontinued in September 1842 following the wreck of the NMS Medina near Grand Turk and because of the generally unsuitable conditions in the anchorage. Mail for or from the Islands was then dealt with by other routes. A late use of this manuscript marking is found on a letter dated 13 Oct 1842.

TURKS - ISLANDS SHIP-LETTER

Ship Letter Handstamp This handstamp is supposed to have been sent out to the Colony in the 1850's and consists of two words "TURKS - ISLANDS/SHIP LETTER" in two lines in sans serif capitals 4mm high. An early report date is 19 May 1864 and the mark is believed to exist in both red and black. A photostat of a letter to New York shows late usage on 20 Sept 85.



Packet Letter Datestamp This datestamp consists of the words TURKS ISLANDS in an unframed circle approximately 25¼mm in diameter with a two line arc at the bottom to separate the words. The date is in the middle in two lines with the year in full.

EKD; JU 18 1856

LKD; DE 10 1874 (on cover without stamps)

or FE 8 1877 (on cover with stamps). A philatelic 'sample' dated OC 11 1879 is known on plain paper; this could be the actual "last date" if the sample was made later.

Crowned Circle A Crowned Circle Paid handstamp was in use by 1857. It is a single circle surmounted by a Crown with overall height 24mm and 21mm in width. The word PAID is 8mm long. All such pre-paid letters, as usual, have the Crowned Circle handstamp on the front in red or brownish red and a datestamp on the back in black or brownish black.



EKD; OC 22 1857

LKD: AU 20 1862 (Nevertheless, it is believed that this handstamp may have remained in use until the first stamps were issued in April 1867.

PART 2 - THE CANCELLATIONS

OBLITERATOR



The heavy oval cancellation with "T1" between heavy black bars was probably sent out at the same time as the type 1 datestamp shown below in late 1866 or early 1867 for the actual cancellation of the stamps. To avoid confusion and perhaps destroy a myth it should be stated that in this obliterator the figure 1 follows the letter T.

EKD; Presumably April 1867.

LKD: DE 4 01 on cover but seen in use on copies of the 1905 issue. It has been reported that this obliterator was re-activated during 1917-19 to cancel War Tax stamps affixed to inwards mail.

TURKS ISLAND/GRAND TURK

Type 1. A small single circle datestamp with a diameter of slightly under 20mm inscribed "TURK'S ISLAND" (with an apostrophe and Island in the singular) was according to Robson Lowe,



registered at the GPO in 1866 for use with the first stamps of Turks Islands which were then to be issued the following year. The index letter 'A' appears above the date.

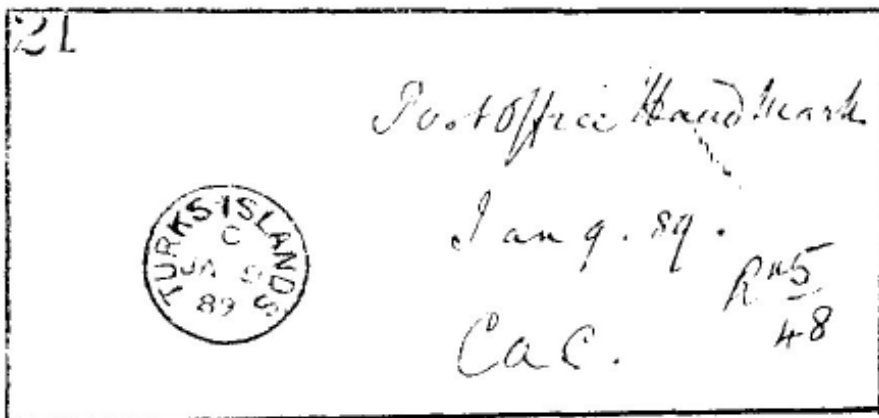
EKD: Presumably April 1867, but JY 5 73 recorded.
LED:



Type 1a. This type is the same as type 1 but without the 'A' above the date.
For some years at least it was probably in concurrent use with type 1.
EKD: About 1880
LKD: DE 30 98



Type 2. A new datestamp, again single ring type, with a diameter of 22mm and inscribed "TURKS ISLANDS" (no apostrophe and Islands in the plural) was in use by late May 1890 and may have been issued earlier. There is concurrent usage with type 1a between 1890 and 1898. No index letter appears above the date in these type 2 datestamps though a proof impression from the Post Office records dated JA 9 89 shows the letter 'C' used.
EKD: MY 29 90
LKD: FE 1 08



Type 2a. This type is generally the same as type 2 but with the addition of the index letter 'A' above the date.
EKD: MY 26 91
LKD: FE 25 92



Type 3. Type 3 is of the same format as type 2 except that its diameter has been increased to 24mm. There is no index letter above the date.
EKD: JA 16 09
LKD: 0C 15 10



Type 3a. This is the same as type 3 but with the index letter 'A' appearing above the date. (For use with the letters 'B' or 'C' see under Cockburn Harbour) -
EKD: NO 9 10
LKD: SE 20 22



Type 4. A new datestamp was issued during 1923, and for the first time a double circle format is used, the diameters of the two circles being 16 and 26mm. TURKS ISLANDS is inscribed around the top with two thick bars separated by a Maltese cross around the bottom. The index letter 'A' appears above the date.

EKD: OC 15 23

LKD: DE 24 37



Type 5. The first datestamp to specify Grand Turk appeared by late 1937, and consists of a double circle 16/27mm in diameter. It is incised GRAND TURK around the top and TURKS ISLANDS at the bottom, the two names being separated by short thick bars about 4mm long. As before the index letter 'A' is above the date. This type is known with the index letter inverted, with a '4' instead of an 'A', in a further example the '44' is in serif type.

EKD: NO 4 37

LKD: DE ? 45



Type 6. Towards the end of 1944 an almost identical datestamp had been introduced, the names are slightly more spread out and the short thick bars omitted. The letter 'A' appears above the date. During 1951 a small size fount, 1½mm high instead of 3mm, was used for the year slug - examples seen cover the period February to October, and it is likely that this was so for the whole year. Other varieties of this datestamp include a '4' instead of 'A', no year slug, and only one figure - a '2' - for the year. It was usually struck in black but examples are known in violet.

EKG: AU 11 44

LKD: MY 20 54



Type 7. During the life of the type 6 datestamp a further variation appeared with the introduction of a datestamp with the words GRAND TURK and TURKS ISLANDS set closer together and separated by long thick black bars, as in type 5, but 8mm long. Unusually, an asterisk is put above the date rather than the index letter. This cancellation is known in red as well as black.

EKD: JY 24 48

LKD: AP 29 74(!) This is on a cover posted from the Agency at Blue Hills, before the introduction of the cds type BH1, and then processed at Grand Turk Post Office. However, to avoid possible wrong conclusions being drawn, it should be noted that a second letter posted on the same day elsewhere in Providenciales was cancelled - also in Grand Turk, with the normal type 8 cds. More information on late usage of this cancellor is required; prior to this usage my records show October 1953 as the next "last" known date.



Type 8. The current datestamp to use at Grand Turk is inscribed GRAND TURK/TURKS ISLANDS within a double circle of diameter 16 and 26mm, and with a thin curved line about 5mm long separating the names. The gap between TURKS and ISLANDS is 2mm.

EKD: FE 21 55

LKD: Still in use (1976)

Type 8a. A similar datestamp to type 9 is in concurrent use but the gap between TURKS and ISLANDS is slightly larger at 4mm.

EKD:

LKD: Still in use (1976)

The remainder of Part 2 of this four part monograph will appear in the next Bulletin.

Mike Wilson

VIRGIN ISLANDS

TORTOLA 200 YEARS AGO

In the days when postage cost a small fortune, every letter travelling to and from the West Indies had to pay its way. This is why most early letters are confined to business information and instruction, and why, as a general rule, only soldiers' and sailors' letters, travelling in their privileged style, could condescend to gossip and local colour.

Having reached the year 1777, it is pleasing to look back exactly 200 years, to read through a letter whose content must have been as unusual in its own day as it is in ours. It is a letter addressed to "Mr. Andrew Steele & Alexr. Cunninghams' Esq. Writer to the Signet Edinburgh North Britain"; and I think that our aficionados will agree that it is worth quoting in full.

For the technically minded, the letter travelled "Pr. the Reward Capt. Baillie Q.D.C.", was originally rated "11", which was corrected to "In all 10". It bears a two-line "DEAL SHIP LTE" on its face, and a Bishop mark 2/AV struck across the fold.

The contents now follow:-

Dear Andrew,

Tortola 16th June 1777

Your very much esteem'd favour of 2.Dec. 1776, now lies before me, and observes the Contents. Am very glad to find that you still Continue in that Friendship and regard, that ever subsisted betwixt us, by keeping up a punctual Correspondence, for which favour I am very much Oblig'd. I wrote J. Fraser 12th. Aug. 1776 pr. the Aurora Capt. Isaac Pocock, (at same time I wrote to you) but never have receiv'd any answer, it appears very strange to me, that such an intimate as he was, should thus forget his Old Companion, when so far from Home. Please tell him from me, I will never write to him again, unless I hear from Him pr. very first Opportunity. I observe you have got a

small Legacy of £130, since I left you. Your Friend wishes it had been for every 10 a M, but you have got a very good genteel business, & it's to be hoped that thro' time you will make your Fortune in Edinburgh. Observes you have got a letter from Charles Hay at Grenada, would willingly keep a Correspondance wt. him. but there is seldom or never Opportunitys from this, to that Island, You ask me what are my Observations, and what Languages I can talk, As to observation, I have this much to say, that there is neither law nor Gospel in the Island every man does as seemeth good in his own Eyes, and I assure you there is great advantages taken by some on that Account in the way of business, For supposing One Man owes another a Sum of Money, he cannot Oblige him to pay unless he Chuses, Some will even tell you there are no Courts in the Island, you cannot Oblige me to pay, & help yourself how you can, but we expect new Regulations amongst us next year, Neither is there any Church, or place of Public Worship in the whole Island, We never hear a Sermon preach'd, unless a Parson happens to come from some of the Neighbouring Islands, and that an't above once or twice a Year at most, Sunday is here our Chief market day, and sometimes more business done, on that, than in all the days of the week. All the Stores are Open, and every one striving to make the most they can. As to Languages, there is nothing spoke here, but English, so therefore, have had no Opportunity of Learning any other.

The Painted beauties you talk of are really as Cha.^s says, both plenty and kind, and according to the Old Proverb, Custom becomes second nature, - You want to know the Climate of the Island, It is in general very warm, as well as all the West India Islands, but the Woods, being intirely cut down, and the Island of itself small Causes it to be more retresh'd w.^t Sea Breezes, than a good many of the Large Istands, upon whom the Breezes cannot have so much Effect. This is a very sickly time at present, but thank God, I have been pretty well. - The Island derives its Name from the many Turtles, that are about it of an Excellent Quality, and is thought to be 10 Miles in Circumference, The Money Cur.^t here is all Spanish, such as Johanness Dollars, Pistareens, Bitts & half Bitts nothing less than ½ Bitt passes here, which is 3d. Sterling. - I Observe what you say in regard to Mr. Allan's Copartnership I have wrote him and wish'd him joy. I Hear that the half of Edinburgh is burnt to the Ground, please give' me a particular Account of this in your next, I hope none of our Friends has suffered by it. Give my best and kindest Compliments to all Friends, An that you may Continue in good health, and go on and prosper in all your ways, Is the Ardent Wish, and Earnest desire of

Your Old Companion, and true Friend
Joshua Grant

P.S. I hope to hear from you p.^r
very first oppt.ⁿ

Simon Goldblatt

NEWS ROUNDUP

We are happy to add the name of Bryan Johnson to our list of medal winners which we published in our last issue. At HAFNIA, '76 Bryan Johnson was awarded a Silver medal for his Grenada exhibit and earlier in the year, at Philadelphia, a Silver

medal for Puerto Rico. This exhibit also gained a Vermeil award for Bryan at the more recent Milan International.

At the Irish National Stamp Exhibition "STAMPA '76", held in Dublin last November, Dr. Robert Towers was awarded the B.C.P.S.G. medal and also a Silver medal for his Grenada exhibit.

At Branston, who was Chairman of the STAMPA jury, showed a selection of his forgeries of rare stamps of the British West Indies in the Court of Honour.

Our congratulations to Graham Bartlett who has just been appointed manager of a new stamp shop to be opened in Criterion Arcade, Bournemouth, by the well known firm of Urch Harris & Co. Ltd. Graham joined Urch Harris at their Bristol Head Office just over three years ago after over 20 years in banking.

After nearly three years as Editor of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Journal, Jack Arnell has now retired from this post. We have not yet heard who is taking over as Editor in Chief.

Many countries throughout the World have, over the past year, been issuing some most attractive stamps to commemorate the Bicentenary of America's Independence. Not least of these is Montserrat and for those of our members who collect modern stamps of this country a set of two se-tenant pairs was issued on December 13th, 1976. The first consists of 40c and 75c values and illustrates the American vessel "Raleigh" attacking H.M.S. "Druid" in 1776, while the 15c and \$1.25 depict tall Sailing Ships taking part in the Hudson River Review on July 4th, 1976, a Bicentenary event. However, all is not as it should be. The eagle eye of Mike Wilson has spotted an incorrect date. In a note in Stamp Collecting Weekly Mike says that the date of the action fought between Raleigh and H.M.S. Druid was September 4th, 1777 and not 1776.

Mr. Ian Glassborow, Managing Director of H.R. Harmer Ltd., recently announced a new stamp record in 1976 for Harmer International with total sales of £5,778,851.

All centres, London included, saw a year of unprecedented activity. The New York total was a record for a U.S. stamp auction house.

The latter part of October was a busy time for members and other British West Indies philatelists. On the 20th Graham Hoey showed Bahamas to Kirkaldy and on the following day Tony Shephird gave a display of Harbadna to the Caledonian. Charles Loach paid a visit to Loughborough on the 28th when he gave a display of Antigua and two days later the Roses P.S. held a WAR Tax Study, led by P. Hartland-Swan.

In November the Roses P.S. saw a display given by their Chairman Geoffrey Ritchie entitled "Visit to St. Lucia".

Our sincere thanks to Mrs. J. Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the British Philatelic Federation, who is allowing the Circle the use of her office for the viewing of lots in our auction on 16th April, 1977.

Lots may be viewed on Thursday and Friday, 14th and 15th April, 1977, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. at the B.P.F. Office, National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1.

Michael Sheppard

MEMBERS SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement rate: 5p per word; minimum charge 50p. Copy to the Editor six weeks before publication.

WANTED: Trinidad and Tobago duplicates of 1913-22 stamp values, sound postmark dated copies acceptable. J. de Vries, 10, Bradford Avenue, Cleethorpes, South Humberside.

NEW MEMBERS

PALEY, Raymond John, 72, Goshawk Gardens, Hayes, Mddx.

Interests: Virgin Islands.

ROMANO, Michael Anthony, 87-24, 115 Street Richmond Hill, New York, N.Y.11418, U.S.A.

Interests: Barbados, Trinidad, Trinidad & Tobago

WATKINS, B. 16, Gainsborough Court, Nether St., Finchley, N.12

Interests: Bermuda.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

FITZGERALD, F.D. 24, Lodge Avenue, Willingdon, Eastbourne,

E. Sussex, BN22 OJB.

HEAP, Richard, 20, Charlestown Road West, Davenport, Stockport Cheshire, SK3 8TW.

MEDLICOTT, Michael G. 26, Lakeside Read, London, N.13

MAIN, Christopher J. 125, Muirside Avenue, Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire.

PAPWORTH, Stephen S. Tir Nan Og, Pembroke Read, Manorbier, Dyfed, SA70 7SX

RESIGNED

DELINGPOLE, M. H., PRITCHETT, G.C., SHILSTONE, H. M., TODD, J. D.

FROM THE SALE ROOM

H.R. Harmer Ltd. Sale of November 22, 23 and 24, 1976.

ANTIGUA 1884-86 2½d ultramarine, large "2" with slanting foot, unmounted mint, centred slightly to upper-right, very fine £46

1921-29 £1 purple & black on red, fine used on small piece. £65

BARBADOS 1897-98 blued paper set, part o.g., mostly fine, 5d. with "Royal" certificate (1951) £170

BERMUDA 1938 12/6 grey and yellow, lightly cancelled, centred slightly to lower-left, fine. £140

JAMAICA March 1860 envelope addressed In India hearing a damaged pair 6d. lilac, clearly cancelled "A01" and with London and Indian date stamps on reverse, a scarce cover £57.50

July 1876, letter from Old Harhour to Genoa, bearing 1/- dull brown, 1d blue (2, one bisected diagonally), tied by smudged unclear pmks., the 1/- and 1d by red London Paid date stamp, MS. 1/- in red and black "MORE TO PAY" (Dla), full dated markings, the letter with fold, slightly soiled and stained, interesting and rare. With "Royal" certificate (1939). £400

1905-11 Queen type 1/- black on green, an o.g. horizontal strip of three, centre stamp the "\$" variety, a few perfs. a trifle short, fine. £320

ST. CHRISTOPHER August 1886 cover to France bearing 1886 (June) 4d. on 6d., full dated markings £165

Stanley Gibbons Auctions. The Imperial Collection. Nov 24, 25 & 26, 1976.

BAHAMAS 1883 4d on 6d (SG.45) fine large part o.g. £145

BARBADOS 1878 curved serif 1d on half 5/- unsevered pair (SG.86a) fine used. £380

BRITISH GUANA 1850-51 4c orange (SG.2) cut round and used on small piece of original, choice example, B.P.A. Cert. (1967) £750
1862 Type-set 1c. rose unsigned (SG.120a) vertical strip of 3 the centre stamp having variety "1 or l" (SG.120b) small discolouration and slight thin, fresh e.g. very rare piece, Ex. Burrus. £400

BRITISH HONDURAS 1891-1901 \$5 (SG.65) large part e.g. £70

CAYMAN ISLANDS 1908 2½d on 4d. (SG.24) very fine used £670

LEEWARD ISLANDS 1897 Diamond Jubilee 5/- (SG.16) good used £170

ST. VINCENT 1880 1d on half 6d unsevered pair (SG.28a) good colour, lightly cancelled. £210

Bridger & Kay Temple Bar Auction No.15 December 17, 1976

BARBADOS 1892 Q.V. ½d on 4d surcharge double SG.104b a m/mt fresh copy R.P.S. Cert. Cat. £160 £175

Robson Lowe Ltd. BERMUDA-2 (B.W.I. Sale) 2nd & 3rd Dec. 1976

ANTIGUA 1862 6d imperforate plate proof in green (a block of four) and in black (a marginal single). \$240

BERMUDA 1846 E.L. to "The Attorney General (J.F. Darrell) Hamilton" from a lawyer, John T. Witham, fine BERMUDA PAID Ap 9 1846 type P1 in red, endorsed on reverse "brought by Postman in morning 9 April 1846", frayed at folds otherwise fine and rare \$1300

Cover 1874 (somewhat creased and aged) bearing a pair of THREE PENCE (one the P as R) on 1/- green, the normal creased by letter fold but lightly cancelled and attractive, light BERMUDA PAID/I c.d.s. type P5 and red PAID LIVERPOOL BR. PACKET. Unique \$6000

1874 (Jy. 1) front to Halifax N.S. with "THREE PENCE" (in fancy capitals) on 1/- green cancelled K1"2", crisp c.d.s type H1, superb \$2600

1880 CC 14. The accepted ½d design, the artist's drawing in vermilion on tracing paper with similar label below in "I. VERM.N" (Indian vermilion) \$1300

GRENADA 1882 E. to Chester with rare "CARRIACOU" h.s. \$600

1875 Wmk. large Star 1d single AND A BISECT USED ON 1876 COVER to FRANCE with 1/- rate written (1/0½), i.e. the sum credited U.K., Grenada keeping 1d. One of three such covers known to us. \$3400

ST. CHRISTOPHER 1875 envelope to St. Johns, Antigua, bearing 1887 1d. on ½d dull green (5, including two pairs) cancelled with the "A12" obturator, a scarce and attractive item. Ex. W. S. Davey and Urwick collections. \$400

ST. VINCENT 1869 No wmk. colours changed. Perf. 11 to 12½. 4d yellow fine block of four with much original gum, “large” margin at top, tiny ink mark in margin at lower left, faint crease over right hand pair of stamps.	\$2100
1876-78 wmk small star. Perf about 15 6d light yellow-green, a very fine unusual block (4 x 2) with light to clear “GB/40c” cancellation.	\$1600
TURKS ISLANDS 1873 envelope (part flap missing) to Barbados via St. Thomas bearing 1867 1d dull rose strip of four cancelled with two very fine strikes of the “T1” obliterator, rare. Ex Charlton Henry and Amundsen collections	\$650

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